

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A method for producing DNA, which comprises the following steps (1) to (6):

(1) dividing a target sequence which has a length of 1000 nucleotides or less and is a nucleotide sequence of DNA to be synthesized into $2N$ wherein N is a positive integer more than 1, of sections;

(2) designing partial sequences each having a length of 80 to 150 nucleotides and containing a nucleotide sequence of each section and a part of a nucleotide sequence of an adjacent section or parts of nucleotide sequences of adjacent sections, wherein the part or parts have such a length that the nucleotide sequence of the each part can specifically make base-pairing with a nucleotide sequence complementary thereto;

(3) preparing oligomers each having each of the 1st to N th partial sequences from the 5' end of the target sequence and oligomers each having a nucleotide sequence complementary to each of the $(N+1)$ th to $(2N)$ th partial sequences from the 5' end of the target sequence;

(4) performing polymerase chain reaction by using an oligomer having the N th partial sequence from the 5' end of the target sequence and an oligomer having a nucleotide sequence complementary to the $(N+1)$ th partial sequence from the 5' end of the target sequence under such a condition that these oligomers should act as primers and templates for a polymerase enzyme in the polymerase chain reaction;

(5) sequencing synthesized DNAs and selecting DNA having a nucleotide sequence containing the N th and $(N+1)$ th partial sequences from the 5' end of the target sequence; and

(6) repeating the following steps (6a) and (6b) for J wherein J is an integer, to be from 1 to $N-1$:

(6a) performing polymerase chain reaction by using the selected DNA, an oligomer having the $(N-J)$ th partial sequence from the 5' end of the target sequence and an oligomer having a nucleotide sequence complementary to the $(N+1+J)$ th partial sequence from the 5' end of the target sequence under such a condition that the DNA and oligomers should act as primers and templates, and

(6b) sequencing synthesized DNAs and selecting DNA having a nucleotide sequence containing the $(N-J)$ th to $(N+1+J)$ th partial sequences, thereby producing DNA having the target sequence.

Appl. No. : 09/917,330
Filed : July 27, 2001

2. (Previously presented) A method for producing DNA, which comprises the following steps (1) to (4):

(1) dividing a target sequence which is a nucleotide sequence of DNA to be synthesized into 2^n wherein n is a positive integer of 2 to 4, of sections, designing partial sequences each containing a nucleotide sequence of each section and a part of a nucleotide sequence of an adjacent section or parts of nucleotide sequences of adjacent sections, wherein the part or parts have such a length that the nucleotide sequence of each part can specifically make base-pairing with a nucleotide sequence complementary thereto, and preparing oligomers each having each of (odd number)th partial sequences from the 5' end of the target sequence and oligomers each having a nucleotide sequence complementary to each of (even number)th partial sequences from the 5' end of the target sequence,

(2) repeating the following step (2a) for j wherein j is an integer, to be from 1 to 2^{n-1} to produce 2^{n-1} of reaction products,

(2a) performing polymerase chain reaction by using an oligomer having the $(2j-1)$ th partial sequence from the 5' end of the target sequence and an oligomer having a nucleotide sequence complementary to the $(2j)$ th partial sequence from the 5' end of the target sequence under such a condition that these oligomers should act as primers and templates for a polymerase enzyme in the polymerase chain reaction,

(3) repeating the following step (3a) for i wherein i is an integer, to be from 2 to n :

(3a) repeating the following step (3ai) for k wherein k is an integer, to be from 1 to 2^{n-i} to produce 2^{n-i} of reaction products,

(3ai) mixing a reaction mixture containing DNA having the $(2^{i-1} \cdot (k-1) + 1)$ th to $(2^{i-1} \cdot (k-1/2))$ th partial sequences from the 5' end of the target sequence and a reaction mixture containing DNA having a sequence complementary to the $(2^{i-1} \cdot (k-1/2) + 1)$ th to $(2^{i-1} \cdot k)$ th partial sequences from the 5' end of the target sequence and performing polymerase chain reaction under such a condition that DNAs contained in the reaction mixtures should act as primers and templates, and

(4) separating DNAs having a length expected from the target sequence from the reaction mixture, and sequencing the separated double strand DNAs to select a double strand DNA having the target sequence, thereby producing DNA having the target sequence.

Appl. No. : **09/917,330**
Filed : **July 27, 2001**

3. (Original) The method according to Claim 2, wherein, in the steps (2a) and (3ai), a ratio of the oligomers added to the reaction mixture or a ratio of the reaction mixtures to be mixed is adjusted so that a single strand DNA required for a subsequent step should be synthesized in an amount larger than that of the other single strand DNA.